- (v) DD Form 1841. If a Government representative does not inspect the mobile home at delivery, an inspection should be requested.
- (vi) Driver's statement. The mobile home carrier should be requested to provide (within 14 days) a statement from the driver of the towing vehicle explaining the circumstances surrounding the damage as well as detailed travel particulars. If the mobile home carrier does not respond, the file should be so annotated. Such statements are often self-serving and should be reviewed critically to determine whether the carrier is attributing damage to a latent defect.

(vii) Owner's statement. The claimant should provide a statement concerning the age of the mobile home, the date and place purchased, any prior damage or repairs, all prior moves, and prior claims.

(viii) Estimates of repair. When possible, the claimant should obtain two estimates of repair from firms in the business of repairing, rather than selling, mobile homes. Such estimates should list the approximate value of the home before and after damage, a detailed breakdown of the repairs needed and their cost, and the cause of damage.

(ix) Engineer's statement. Where the facts indicate the possibility of a latent defect, the claimant should be assisted in obtaining a statement from a qualified engineer or vehicle maintenance professional with expertise in mobile homes explaining the cause of damage. The claims office should coordinate in advance with facilities engineers or with local reserve units with engineering expertise to provide such

inspection where possible.

(5) Compensable damage. In adjudicating the claim, the claimant may be paid for loss of or damage to the mobile home except when the damage is due to a latent defect, to the servicemember's failure to place the home in fit condition to ship, or to the servicemember's failure to have the roof resealed. The servicemember may also be compensated for the reasonable cost of repair estimates provided by firms in the business of mobile home repair and of opinions prepared by qualified engineers. The claimant may not be com-

pensated for services the carrier failed to perform or performed improperly or for other incidental expenses. The claimant should be referred to the transportation office for these. Such services (listed on DD Form 1843 and the GBL correction notice) include:

- (i) Escort or pilot services, ferry fees, tolls, permits, overdimension charges, or taxes.
- (ii) Storage costs or parking fees en
- (iii) Expand charges and charges for anti-sway devices, brakes and brake repairs, or adding or replacing axles, tubes, or tires.
 - (iv) Wrecker service.
- (v)Connecting or disconnecting utilities.
- (vi) Blocking, unblocking, or removing or installing skirting.
- (vii) The cost of separating or reassembling and resealing a double-wide mobile home.
- (6) Carrier liability and attempted waivers. In the absence of additional coverage, the carrier's maximum liability for personal property shipped with the mobile home is \$250.00. The carrier is fully liable for damages to the mobile home itself. Carriers are also liable for damage caused by third parties with whom they contract, such as wrecker services. Some carriers may still try to obtain waivers, from servicemember. A waiver signed by the servicemember, however, is not binding on the United States. The Navy is the contracting party and the owner has not authority to sign a waiver agreement or any other document purporting to exempt the carrier from the liability imposed under the GBL.

§751.13 Payments and collections.

Payment of approved personnel claims and deposit of checks received from carriers, contractors, insurers, or members will be made by the Navy or Marine Corps disbursing officer serving the adjudicating authority. Payments will be charged to funds made available to the adjudicating authority for this purpose. Credit for collections will be to the accounting data specified in Navy Comptroller Manual section 046370, paragraph 2 or in superseding messages, if applicable.